

Reasons for Contradictory Results in  
Endurance Tests of Metals by Using Stationary  
and Bench-type Machines

S/032/61/027/001/024/037  
B017/B054

clamps of the machine МП-3 (MP-3), 15 temperature-measuring points were provided in the sample and the clamps of a К-3А (K-3A) machine. Fig. 1 shows the arrangement of thermocouples in samples and clamps of К-3А (K-3A) (a) and МП-3 (MP-3) (b) machines. The temperature distribution in samples and clamps of machines was measured with a ПП-2 (PP-2) potentiometer on heating to 850 and 700°C. Results are graphically shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows the curves of endurance for the ВМ 617 (EI 617) alloy at 830 and 850°C. It follows from the results that the reasons for contradictory data in endurance tests is the irregular heating of samples in the furnace. To obtain a uniform heating of samples, the К-3А (K-3A) machine was equipped with a new furnace construction suggested by A. V. Shorin and V. I. Konyashchin of the zavod "Elektrostal'" ("Elektrostal'" Plant). Fig. 4 shows the furnace for the bench-type machine designed by M. G. Smirnov (VIAM). The endurance measured by the bench-type machine, improved with the new furnace, is the same as that measured by stationary machines. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6036886

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/011/0046/0047

AUTHOR: Matveyev, B. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Yegorov, B. G. (Engineer); Shchedrin, Ye. I. (Engineer); Vlasova, P. T. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: High-speed engine pistons from sintered aluminum alloy powder (SAP)

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 11, 1966, 46-47

TOPIC TAGS: *Piston engine engine piston*  
high speed engine, piston, piston fabrication, sintered aluminum alloy powder, sintered alloy piston, piston forging, piston property/SAP-1 alloy, SAP-2 alloy

ABSTRACT: Since the AK4 wrought aluminum alloy is not sufficiently heat resistant to be used as material for pistons in high-speed engines, the SAP-1 (6—11%  $Al_2O_3$ ) and SAP-2 (10%  $Al_2O_3$ ) alloys were tested. The pistons were forged from sintered compacts or extruded bars and preheated up to  $540 \pm 10^\circ C$  for 3 hr. The pistons were found to have good quality and a fine-grained structure without visible defects. At room temperature the pistons made from compacts had a tensile strength of 34—36  $kg/mm^2$  and an elongation of 2—4.5%, and those made from extruded bars had a tensile strength of 25—28  $kg/mm^2$  and an elongation of 9—10%. At  $500^\circ C$ , the pistons made from compacts had a tensile strength of 8—8.5  $kg/mm^2$  and an elongation of 1.5—2%, and those made from extruded bars had a tensile strength of

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UDC: 621.762.5:669.71]:621.43-242

ACC NR: AP6036886

7—8 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> and an elongation of 4%. The mechanical properties were not affected by a test run for 300 hr at the temperature of operation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/  
ATD PRESS: 5108

Card 2/2

S/277/63/000/001/006/017  
AC52/A126

AUTHORS: Larionova, D. S., Vlasova, R. A., Fedoseyeva, R. K.

TITLE: Some technological properties of vacuum bearing steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, ot del'nyy vypusk, 48. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin, no. 1, 1963, 6, abstract 1.48.43 ("Tr. N.-1. i eksperim. in-ta podshipnik. prom-stl", v. 1(21), 1960, 69 - 79)

TEXT: The effect of the vacuum arc remelting of  $\text{MnX15}$  (ShKh15) steel on its technological properties: annealability, hardenability, tendency to austenitic grain growth, the amount of residual austenite after hardening, and machinability was investigated. Further, the corrosion resistance of vacuum steel was investigated. The annealability of steel after vacuum remelting depends directly on the annealability of the initial metal. The degree of annealability of ShKh15 vacuum steel compared with the initial metal, at a considerably lower reduction of vacuum steel blanks, is a little lower than that of the initial steel. The amount of residual austenite in vacuum steel at equal hardening tem-

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Some technological properties of vacuum bearing steel

S/277/63/000/001/006/017  
A052/A126

peratures is a little lower than in the initial metal. In respect of machinability the vacuum remolten steel does not differ essentially from the steel molten by means of a conventional technology. When producing bearing elements from vacuum steel, a 13 - 14 class working surface finish can be achieved which is difficult to achieve when producing elements from conventionally molten steels. The corrosion-resistance of ShKh15 vacuum remolten steel is higher than that of a common steel.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/012/043/085  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Larionova, D. S., Vlasova, R. A., Fedoseyeva, R. K.

TITLE: Some technical properties of vacuum bearing steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1962, 68 - 69,  
abstract 12I406 ("Tr. N.-i. eksperim. in-ta podshipnik.  
prom-sti", 1960, v. 1 (2) 69 - 79)

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of vacuum-arc remelting of 15 (ShKh15) steel upon its roasting and quenching ability, proneness to austenitic grain growth, the amount of residual austenite after quenching, cutting machinability, and corrosion resistance. It was established that the roasting ability of the steel after vacuum remelting depends directly upon the roasting ability of the base metal. The roasting ability of vacuum steel as compared with that of the base metal is somewhat lower at a considerably lesser reduction of vacuum-steel blanks. At an equal degree of reduction of the blanks, the roasting ability of vacuum steel exceeds that of the initial metal. The amount of residual austenite in vacuum steel at equal quenching temperatures is somewhat below that of

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Some technical properties of vacuum bearing steel

S/137/62/000/012/043/085  
A006/A101

conventional steel. The machinability of vacuum steel does not substantially differ from that of steel melted by conventional techniques. The corrosion resistance of vacuum steel exceeds that of conventional steel.

I. Strebkov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VLASOVA, R. M.

5/7.311.33 : 537.32 : 546.873.241 1083

Investigation of the Thermoelectric Properties

of Bismuth Telluride. R. M. Vlasova & L. S.

Stil'baum. (Zh. tekhn. Fiz., April 1966, Vol. 32, No. 4,

pp. 569-576.) Report of an extensive investigation of

the dependence of the thermo-e.m.f., electrical conduc-

tivity, concentration and mobility of current carriers of

$\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$  on temperature and on departure from stoichio-

metric composition.

①  
Smev



DUBROVIN, A.P.; VLASOVA, R.M.

Problem of cleaning unclassified coals. Koks i khim. no.3:17-21  
'59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. TSentregipreshakht.  
(Coal preparation)

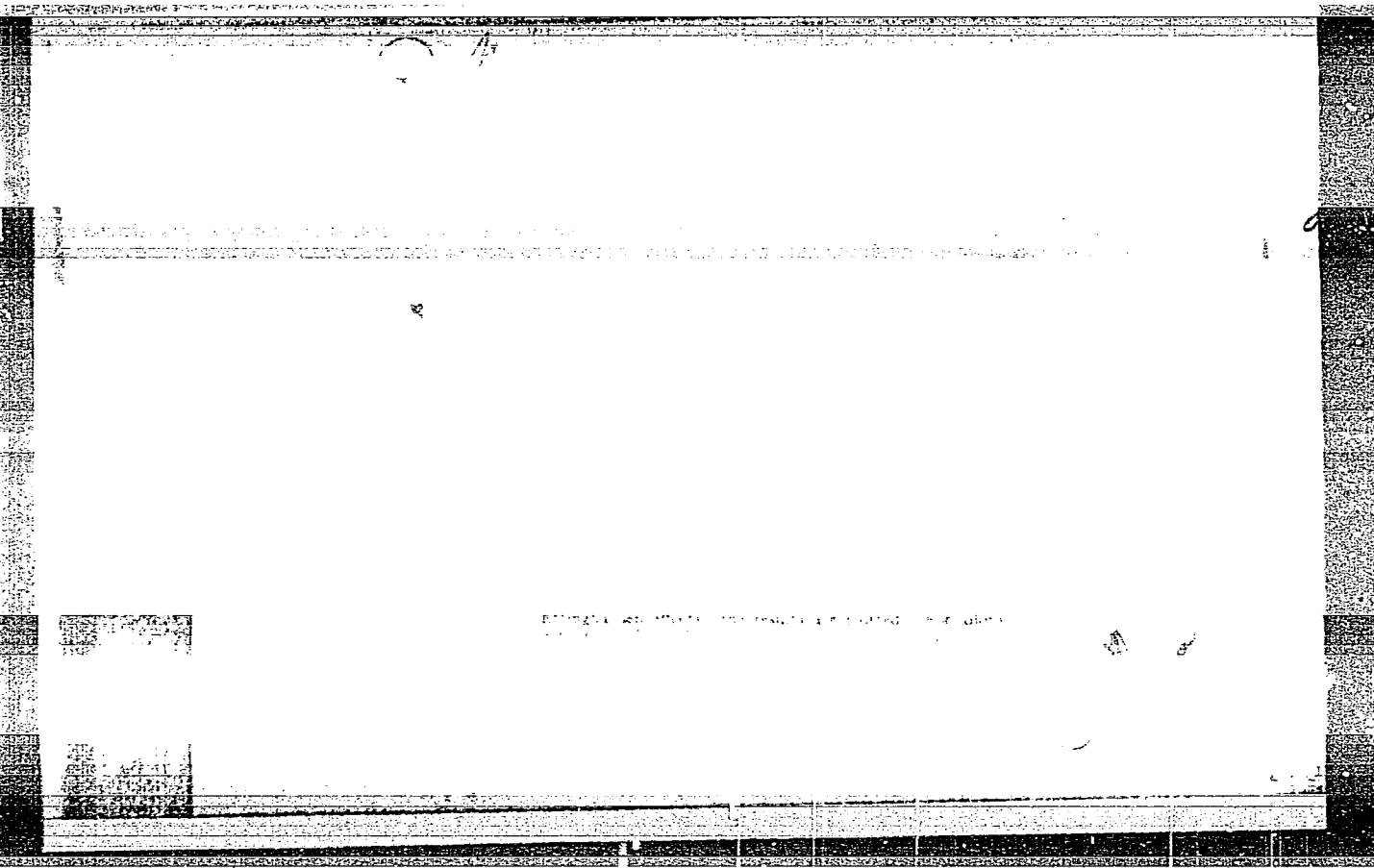
AYRAPETYANTS, A.V.; VLASOVA, R.M.

Effect of hydrostatic-type pressure on the electric properties  
of thermally treated polyacrylonitrile. Elektrokhimiya 1  
no.11:1400-1403 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860310019-2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860310019-2"

ATAULIN, V.V.; VLASOVA, R.M.; DAVYDOVA, Ye.A.; DANILENKO, I.S.; DZIOV, V.A.;  
DUBROVIN, A.P.; YEFANOVA, L.V.; KARPENKO, L.V.; KLEPIKOV, L.N.;  
KOTRELEV, S.V.; LUK'YANOV, N.I.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V., prof., obshchiy  
red.; MKRTYCHAN, A.A.; NEMTINOV, A.M.; POGOSYANTS, V.K.; SEMIZ,  
M.D.; SKOBLO, G.I.; SLOBODCHIKOV, P.I.; SMIRNOV, V.M.; SUSHCHENKO,  
A.A.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.M.; TRET'YAKOV, K.M.; FISH, Ye.A.; TSOY, A.G.;  
TSYPKIN, V.S.; CHEKHOVSKOY, P.A.; CHIZHIKOV, V.I.; ZHUKOV, V.V.,  
red.izd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.L., tekhn.red.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L.,  
tekhn.red.

[Prospects for the open-pit mining of coal in the U.S.S.R.; studies  
and analysis of mining and geological conditions and technical and  
economic indices for open-pit mining of coal deposits] Perspektivy  
otkrytoi dobychi uglia v SSSR; issledovanie i analiz gornogeologi-  
cheskikh uslovii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh pokazatelei otkrytoi  
razrabotki ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii. Pod obshchei red. N.V.Mel'-  
nikova. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 553 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut  
"Tsentrogiroshakht." 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'-  
nikov).

(Coal mines and mining)

SOV/68-59-3-4/23

AUTHORS: Dubrovin, A.P., and Vlasova, R.M.

TITLE: On the Problem of Beneficiation of Coals in the  
Unclassified State (K voprosu obogashcheniya ugley  
v neklassifitsirovannom vide)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 17-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Advantages of beneficiation of coals in the unclassified  
state are discussed and a brief outline of the  
beneficiation scheme for coking coals of the Donets and  
Kuznetsk basins proposed by Tsentrogiproshakht (ref 1)  
is given. There are 4 figures, 5 tables and 3 Soviet  
references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentrogiproshakht

Card 1/1

L 4201-66 ENT(1)/EPA(s)-2/ENT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EVA(h) AT/RM

ACC NR: AP5025389

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/010/3079/3082

AUTHOR: Vlasova, R. M.; Ayrapetyants, A.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Relationship between current carrier concentration and unpaired electron concentration in heat-treated polyacrylonitrile

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 3079-3082

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer, conduction mechanism

ABSTRACT: Electrical conductivity, thermoelectric power, and unpaired spin concentration have been measured for polyacrylonitrile heat-treated at 200 to 725C (PAN200 to PAN725). This work was done to determine the role of unpaired spins in the conduction mechanism. On the basis of the experimentally observed correlation between thermoelectric power ( $\alpha$ ) and unpaired spin concentration ( $N$ ) and on the basis of the temperature dependences of  $\alpha$  and  $N$ , it is concluded that unpaired spins act as donor impurities. In PAN400 to PAN640, these impurities are fully ionized at room temperature and therefore  $N$  (i.e., impurity concentration) is equal to carrier concentration ( $N$ ). In PAN200 to PAN350, these impurities are not ionized at room temperature and therefore  $N \neq n$ ;  $n$  can be calculated from the formula for impurity conductivity. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 3 figures. [SM]

Card 1/1

L 4201-66

-ACC NR: AP5025389

SUB CODE: MT,EM/ SUBM DATE: 17May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 412/

Card 2/2 DP

VLASOVA, R.M.; AYRAPETYANTS, A.V.

Electric properties of pyrolyzed polyacrylonitrile. *Elektrokhimiya*  
1 no.8:962-967 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR.



L 7700-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC/ENG(m)/EWP(J)/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) GO/AT/RM  
 ACC NR: AP5027585 SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/65/001/011/1400;1403  
 AUTHOR: Ayrapetyants, A. V.; Vlasova, R. M. 44.55 82 B  
 ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut poluprovodnikov Akademii nauk SSSR)  
 TITLE: Effect of hydrostatic pressure on the electrical properties of heat-treated polyacrylonitrile 15.44.55  
 SOURCE: Elektrokimiya, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1400-1403  
 TOPIC TAGS: 21.44.55 organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer, electric conductivity, hydrostatic pressure, thermoelectric power  
 ABSTRACT: 21.44.55 The effect of hydrostatic pressure on electrical conductivity, activation energy for conduction, and thermoelectric power has been studied for heat-treated polyacrylonitrile. Measurements were carried out for polyacrylonitrile fibers heat treated at 600 or 650C and not subsequently degassed (p-type), in a special chamber (described earlier) with oil as the hydraulic fluid, at 20-100C. Conductivity and thermoelectric power were plotted versus pressure, and log conductivity was plotted versus reciprocal temperature for different pressures. It was found that while conductivity increased considerably with pressure, thermoelectric power remained constant. Thermoelectric power rose with temperature and this temperature dependence was independent of pressure. Activation energy dropped with increasing pressure.  
 Card 1/2 UDC: 621.315.592:547

L 7700-66

ACC NR: AP5027585

These results were interpreted as confirming the conduction mechanism postulated earlier by the authors. Orig. art has: 3 figures.

0  
[SM]

SUB CODE: OC, EM/ SUBM DATE: 23Dec64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4142

Card

VLASOVA, R.M.; VASILEVYANTSEV, A.V.

Relation between the concentrations of current carriers and unpaired electrons in products of the thermal transformation of polyacrylonitrile. Fiz. tver. tela 7 no.10:3079-3082 O '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad.

AYRAPETYANTS, A.V.; VLASOVA, R.M.; GEYDERIKH, M.A.; DAVYDOV, B.E.

Study of the electric properties of polyacrylonitrile in the  
process of its thermal treatment. Izv. AN SSSR khim. no.7:1328-  
1330 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR i Institut neftekhimicheskogo  
sinteza imeni A.V. Topchiyeva AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042880

S/0062/64/000/007/1328/1330

AUTHOR: Ayrapetyants, A. V.; Vlasova, R. M.; Geyderikh, M. A.;  
Davydov, D. E.

TITLE: Study of the electric properties of polyacrylonitrile during  
heat treatment

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 7, 1964,  
1328-1330

TOPIC TAGS: polyacrylonitrile, polyacrylonitrile heat treatment,  
polyacrylonitrile pyrolysis, polyacrylonitrile electric properties,  
polyacrylonitrile electric conductivity, ionic conductivity component,  
electronic conductivity component, carrier, carrier effective  
mobility, carrier concentration

ABSTRACT: Changes in the electric properties of polyacrylonitrile  
during heat treatment at 100—145C have been studied by determining  
the changes in conductivity and thermoelectric force. In addition,  
in the course of the pyrolysis IR spectra were studied, and the thermal  
degradation of the polymer was evaluated by weight loss. The results

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042880

indicate that the electric conductivity of the products of the thermal conversion of polyacrylonitrile consist of an ionic and an electronic component. The ionic component, which causes the conductivity of the initial polymer, prevails in specimens treated at 150—300C; it decreases with an increase in the temperature of the heat treatment. The electronic component increases with an increase in the heat-treatment temperature, owing to an increase in the number of conjugate double bonds. The conductivity increases during the heat treatment at 400C; this increase is due to an increase of the effective mobility of carriers rather than to an increase in their concentration. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR (Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR); Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A. V. Topchiyev AN SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Dec63

ATD PRESS: 3066

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, EM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VLASOVA, R. M.  
USSR/Physics - Semiconductors

FD-2819

Card 1/1      Pub. 153-2/30

Author      : Vlasova, R. M. and Stilbans, L. S.

Title      : Study of Thermoelectric Properties of Bismuth Telluride

Periodical   : Zhur. Tekh. Fiz, 25, 569-576, 1955

Abstract    : Ratio of thermoemf, conductivity, concentration and mobility of current carriers of the alloy  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$  to temperature and to excess of one component versus stoichiometric compound is studied. Results are illustrated in graphs and tables. Gratitude for cooperation is expressed to S. N. Nikolayev and F. I. Vasenin. Five foreign and one USSR references.

Institution   :

Submitted    : July 16, 1955

BUKHVITS, Otto [Buchwitz, Otto], laureat mezhdunarodnoy Leninskoy premii  
"Za ukrepleniye mira mezhdu narodami"; VLASOVA, S. [translator];  
VEYNBERG, F., red.; POPOVA, T., tekhn.red.

[Fifty years in the German labor movement] 50 let funktsioneron  
germanskogo rabocheho dvizheniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.  
lit-ry, 1959. 141 p. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Germany--Labor and laboring classes)



VLASOVA, S.A.; TERTEROV, A.A.

Hydrometeorological study of torrential flood basins. Meteor. i  
gidrol. no.1:47-49 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Azerbaijan--Floods) (Daghestan--Floods)

3(7)

AUTHORS:

Vlasova, S. A., Terterov, A. A.

SOV/50-59-1-10/20

TITLE:

Attempting the Hydrometeorological Investigation of Flood Water Basins (Opyt gidrometeorologicheskogo izucheniya selenosnykh basseynov)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 47-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In 1957 in the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR, the setting up of a survey of flood water river basins in Azerbaydzhan and Dagestan was started. The hitherto missing observations prevented the investigation of hydrometeorological causes of the mooring, their forecast and their elimination. As the origins of flood <sup>water</sup> lie in heights over 2,000 m where there were no permanent hydrometeorological stations, it was mainly operated with expeditions and provisional stations. The most important observation points lay at the outlet of detrital rivers into the foothill valleys. The program comprised: a) the organization of a network of provisional high-mountain stations to clarify the causes of flood <sup>water</sup> and its discharge process; b) an additional service of the existing hydro-meteorological network to investigate the meteorological conditions and the hydrological processes in passing the

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Attempting the Hydrometeorological Investigation  
of Flood Water Basins

SOV/50-59-1-10/20

moorings through the foothills; c) the investigation of the origins of flood water the valleys and brooks, in order to clarify the potential possibility of moorings; d) hydrological and meteorological measurements to study the high-water discharge in different high regions. The provisional stations (posts) were established on the southern slope of the Caucasus at a height of 2,200 to 2,800 m. The observation extended to the months of June to September as then the biggest number of flood water occur. This program is to extend over 2 to 4 years. Further investigations are to be carried out in special research stations.

Card 2/2

~~VLASOVA, S.B.~~

Studying the snow cover and glaciers in the mountains of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. and the Daghestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Trudy Tbil. NIGMI no.3:31-34 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Upravleniye gidrometsluzhby AzerSSR.  
(Caucasus--Snow) (Caucasus--Glaciers)

ROZHKOV, I.S.; RUSANOV, B.S.; KRMYTER, V.M., glavnyy red.; SHATALOV, Ye.T.,  
zamestitel' glavnogo red.; YEROFEYEV, B.N., red.; ZENKOV, D.A., red.;  
KRASNIKOV, V.I., red.; NIFONTOV, R.V., red.; SMIRNOV, V.I., red.;  
KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; YAKZHIN, A.A., red.; VLASOVA, S.M., red.;  
AVERKIYEVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Prospecting for placer deposits of gold, platinum, tin, tungsten,  
titanium, tantalum, and niobium] Razvedka rossypanykh mestorozhdenii  
zolota, platiny, olova, vol'frama, titana, tantala i niobiia. Moskva,  
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1957.  
108 p. (Metodicheskiy ukazaniia po proizvodstvu geologo-razvedochnykh  
rabot, no.12). (MIRA 11:1)

(Ore deposits)

ACC NR: AP7001895

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/171/004/0851/0853

AUTHOR: Sukharev, G. M.; Vlasova, S. P.; Taranukha, Yu. K.

ORG: Groznyy Petroleum Institute (Groznenkiy neftyanoy institut)

TITLE: Thermophysical properties of rocks and values of thermal fluxes in certain regions of the High Caucasus and Ciscaucasia

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 4, 1966, 851-853

TOPIC TAGS: thermophysical property, thermal flux, geologic exploration, *petrology*

ABSTRACT: In 1962--1964 the authors determined the thermal parameters of several hundred specimens of magmatic, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks under dry-air and moisture conditions in the temperature range from 15--20 to 90--100C. Determination of the thermal properties of rocks and temperature measurements in long-idle boreholes where these tests were made permit calculation of thermal flux densities coming from the depths of the earth. The results from the following boreholes are especially valuable in this connection: Karmadon No. 10 (in the valley of the Genaldon River 7 km north of Kazbek), Tamisk No. 1 (at the Tamisk spa in the Ardon River valley on the northern monocline of the Caucasus mountain structure), Metallurg No. 2 (in the southern outskirts of Ordzhonikidze), Baksan No. 1 (in the deep Kabardian Depression), Zmeyskaya No. 1 (at the west end of the Sunzhenskiy anticlinorium), Oktyabr'skaya No. 50/25 (on the southern outskirts of Groznyy), Veselovskaya No. 10 (in the

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.36(478)

ACC NR: AP7001895

North-Nagutsko-Veselovskiy brachianticlinal elevation), Zhuravskaya No. 4 (in the zone of juncture of the Tersko-Kumskiy depression with the Stavropol' vault), Petrovskaya No. 1 (in the vault zone of the Petrovsko-Blagodarnenskiy brachyantici-nal elevation of the West-Stavropol' depression), and Aleksandriyskaya No. 1 (in the southwestern part of the Tersko-Kumskiy depression). Average value of thermal fluxes from the depths of the earth were found within the wide limits of  $1.62 \cdot 10^{-2}$  to  $14.15 \cdot 10^{-2}$  W/m<sup>2</sup>. These fluctuations are quite regular and stem from such factors as the geological structure, hydrogeological factors, and manifestation of new tectonic movements. Paper presented by Academician D. I. Shcherbakov 17 Feb 1966.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 10Feb66

KOTSAREV, I.Yu.; VLASOVA, S.P.

Geothermal conditions of the Middle Miocene sediments of the  
Northern Caucasus. Izv.vys.ucheb zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no. 12:  
124-125 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.



SUKHAREV, G.M.; VLASOVA, S.P.; TARANUKHA, Yu.K.

Some new data on the geothermal characteristics and thermophysical properties of rocks of the Pre-Cambrian-Paleozoic and Meso-Cenozoic sediments in the Greater Caucasus and Ciscaucasia. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.1:203-204 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut. Submitted August 13, 1964.

SUKHAREV, G.M.; TARANUKHA, Yu.K.; VLASOVA, S.P.

Geothermal characteristics of oil and gas fields in the Caucasus.  
Sov.geol. 5 no.12:70-79 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.  
(Caucasus—Petroleum geology)  
(Caucasus—Gas, Natural—Geology)

VLASOVA, S.P.; TARANUKHA, Yu.K.

Temperature conditions of the Mesozoic sediments of the Northern  
Caucasus and Ciscaucasia. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7  
no.7:9-12 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Groznenskiy neftynoy institut.

VLASOVA, S.P.; SUKHAREV, G.M.; TARANUKHA, Yu.K.

Geothermal characteristics of Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments  
in eastern Ciscaucasia. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv.  
7 no.2:3-12 F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.

SUKAREV, G.M.; TATANUKHA, Yu.K.; VLASOVA, S.P.

Recent data on the geothermal characteristics of petroleum and gas deposits in the Caucasus; the problem of geothermal zoning of the Caucasus. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1164-1167 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.  
(Caucasus--Earth temperature)

NIKANOROV, A.M.; VLASOVA, S.P.

Geothermal features of the Pliocene sediments of eastern  
Ciscaucasia. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.9;  
23-26 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.

GYUL', K.K., prof.; VLASOVA, S.V.; KISIN, I.M.; TERTEROV, A.A.;  
KASHKAY, M.A., akademik, red.

[Physical geography of the Daghestan A.S.S.R.] Fizicheskaya  
geografiya Dagestanskoi ASSR. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe  
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 248 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Daghestan--Physical geography)

BABAYEV, A.D.; VLASOVA, S.V.

Research undertaken by the Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. in studying the snow cover and glaciers. Trudy Tbil.NIGMI no.9:18-22 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.  
(Azerbaijan--Glaciological research)



GYUL', K.K., prof.; VLASOVA, S.V.; KISIN, I.M.; TERTENOV, A.A.;  
Prinimali uchastiye: BABAYEV, A.D.; KONDRASHOV, V.D.;  
PAZUKHIN, P.N., red.; KHASIN, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Rivers of the Daghestan A.S.S.R.] Reki Dagestanskoi ASSR.  
[By] K.K. Giul' i dr. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe knizhnoe izd-  
vo, 1961. 368 p. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Daghestan—Rivers)

3 (7)

AUTHORS:

Vlasova, S. V., Kisin, I. M.

SOV/50-59-8-10/19

TITLE:

Experience in the Application of Filming in Aerial Surveying of the Snow Cover (Opyt primeneniya kinos"yemki pri aviarazvedke snezhnogo pokrova)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Every year since 1951, before the spring floods, the UGMS of the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR has carried out an aerial surveying of the snow cover in the mountain regions of the basin of the river Kura and the left-hand tributaries of the river Araks. This survey is to procure the required data for the hydro-forecasts on the surfaces covered by snow, the degree of covering, and the character of stratification of the snow cover. Particularly difficult is the determination of the degree of covering in % according to the scale recommended in the "Methodical Instructions of the GUGMS", Nr 6, 1950, as well as the ascertainment of the stratification character of the snow cover and its lower boundary. In February 1958, the first filmings of the snow cover were made. The flight was carried out along the slope, and— when possible — also perpendicularly to the slope. Vertical photography was used over slowly rising slopes and

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Experiments in the Application of Filming in Aerial  
Surveying of the Snow Cover

SOV/50-59-8-10/19

platformlike elevations, while oblique air photography was used over steep and high slopes of mountains. Individual characteristic sections were photographed by means of telephoto. Filming is cheaper than photographing with the air camera, and needs no particular identification. Already on the following day, the film could be seen by all experts interested. The individual panoramas are then copied on photopaper, and the characteristic sections make it possible to determine the degree of covering. For this purpose, a net is plotted on the photo, and the squares covered by snow are counted. The first experiment of the use of filming in the aerial survey of the snow cover proved the efficiency of this procedure. It is planned to set up particular metallic stadia in the characteristic sections of the basins in summer. This will make it possible to determine the height of the snow cover.

Card 2/2

VLASOVA, T., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLETS, V., inzh.

Quality of grain and groats obtained from millet varieties of the  
Western Ukraine. Muk-elev.prom. 27 no.1:17-19 Ja '61.  
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya i zhivotnovodstva  
zapadnykh rayonov USSR.  
(Ukraine, Western--Millet)

VLASOVA, T.

Felfold District, Hungary

In the mountains of Northern Hungary. Vokrug sveta No. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

VLASOVA, T. A.

Dissertation: "The Structure of Ingots of Aluminum-Manganese Alloys and Its Effect on the Process of Recrystallization of Deformed Semifinished Products." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Aviation Technological Inst, 30 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 22 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

VLASOVA, T. A.

USSR/Solid State Physics - Phase Transformations in Solids, E-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34717

Author: Voronov, S. M., Yelanin, V. I., Vlasova, T. A.

Institution: None

Title: On the Effect of Manganese on the Structure and Properties of Aluminum Alloys

Original Periodical: Collection: Alyuminevyye splavy. Lit'ye, prokatka, kovka, shtampovka, termoobrabotka, Oborongiz, 1955, 57-64

Abstract: None

1 of 1

- 1 -

SOV/126-7-6-14/24

AUTHORS: Spivak, G.V., Yurasova, V.Ye., Klenova, A.I. and Vlasova, T.A.

TITLE: On the Exposure of the Structure of Metals by Gas Ion Bombardment

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 6, pp 893-898 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to show the possibilities of revealing the metal structure of a heated material by a cathode sputtering method, the authors investigated several characteristic alloys. Atomizing of the specimens at a definite temperature was carried out in the apparatus for the ionic etching of metals UIT-1 used by Spivak et al. (Ref 3), in which there is a special device for heating the specimen (from 100 to 700°C) and for measuring its temperature. Sheet specimens of an Al-Mg alloy (6% Mg) were submitted to ion bombardment at 500°C. Cathode sputtering (together with selective evaporation which takes place at such a temperature) reveals the grain boundaries of an Al-Mg alloy (6.5% Mg) heated to 500°C. In Fig 1b the surface of this alloy, etched with neon ions at 280°C and in Fig 1a the structure of the same alloy revealed by cathode sputtering at 500°C are shown. From a

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SOV/126-7-6-14/24

On the Exposure of the Structure of Metals by Gas Ion Bombardment

comparison of these photographs it can be seen that at 500°C the grain size of the alloy is considerably coarser and the grain boundaries are finer. Apart from this alloy, etching of specimens of steel YalT was studied with the apparatus UIT-1. In this case, chromium carbides precipitated along the grain boundaries at 500°C. The presence of chromium carbides after chemical etching is only apparent from the holes where the carbides were attacked. By means of ionic etching at 600°C the chromium carbide precipitates along the grain boundaries could be seen in the form of small dark spheres of approximately 1 to 2μ diameter. A photograph of the surface of steel YalT specimens etched at 600°C and subsequently cooled is shown in Fig 2. In Fig 3 ferrite and austenite grains revealed as a result of cathode sputtering of the steel YalT are shown. In Fig 4 the structure of pure aluminium sheet is shown (a - after chemical etching; b - after etching by ion bombardment). The extent to which the metal structure is revealed can be best judged by the depth of etching of the intergranular boundary. Therefore, in order to select the correct

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sputtering treatment, the dependence of the depth of metal grain boundary etching on the parameters of the gas discharge during simultaneous sputtering was studied. The depth of the boundaries was measured by a stereoscopic method. A quartz print was taken from the atomized surface of the specimen and a precise portion of this print was photographed in the electron microscope UEM-100 under an angle of  $+6^\circ$  and  $-6^\circ$  relative to the optical axis. The stereo-couples obtained (Figs 5a and b) were studied with the precision stereometer SM-3, which gives the volume effect. In order to obtain more reliable results, the atomizing of the grain boundary was studied in neon and in air for several types of technical copper with two different instruments. Ionic etching of the specimens was carried out initially in a glass tube. The investigated specimen was used as the cathode in the tube. During atomizing, the specimen temperature was kept constant by cooling it with water. The dependence of the depth of etching of the grain boundary on the potential difference between the cathode and anode during atomizing in neon was determined. The density of the discharging current

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was kept constant ( $j = 10 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ ). The results of the measurements carried out are shown by the curve 3 in Fig 6. The dependence of the depth of etching of the grain boundaries on the density of the discharging current was studied on two types of specimens which were cut out from technical copper of somewhat different compositions. The density of the discharging current varied between 5 and 15  $\text{mA/cm}^2$ ; the potential difference between the electrodes was kept constant at 5 kW. The specimen was atomized for 5 mins. The dependence of the depth of etching of the grain boundaries on the density of the discharging current was found to be linear (Fig 7). From an analysis of the curves obtained for the dependence of the depth of etching of the intergranular metal boundaries on the density of the discharging current and on the potential difference between the electrodes it is possible to arrive at the following conclusions: there is no advantage in raising the potential difference between the cathode and the anode above 8-9 kW to accelerate revealing the metal structure. It is better for the density of the discharging current to be increased. The greatest permissible density of the

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SOV/126-7-6-14/24

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discharging current in cathode sputtering of metals is determined by the intensity of the cooling rate of the specimen. In the case under consideration, in which the atomized specimens were cooled in a mixture of dry ice and alcohol, a current density exceeding  $15 \text{ mA/cm}^2$  should not be used. However, at a more intensive cooling rate, greater discharging currents can be used. The best operating conditions for atomizing technical copper are:  $j = 10 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ ,  $u = 9 \text{ kW}$ ,  $t = 5 \text{ min}$ ,  $p = 5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mm Hg col.}$  There are 7 figures and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni  
M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1957 (Initially)  
November 12, 1957 (After revision)

Card 5/5

S/081/62/000/002/027/107  
B151/B108

AUTHOR: Vlasova, T. A.

TITLE: Distribution of the radioactive isotope cerium-144 in the components of a reservoir in connection with the deactivation of water

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1962, 134, abstract 2G177 (Tr. Komi fil. AN SSSR, no. 9, 1960, 48 - 52)

TEXT: The results of experiments on the distribution of  $Ce^{144}$  in the components of reservoirs at various pH's are described. The experiments were carried out in a system of slow-flowing spillways, grouped in 3 series with 5 trays in each. The series differed in the pH of the water. Sand was introduced into the spillways, water poured in, and then plants set in it. Every day into the first spillway of each series an aqueous solution of  $Ce^{144}$  was introduced. The activity of the water was tested periodically. After 33 days the activity of the water, the ground, the surface plants and the rest of the biomass was estimated. The magnitude of  $Ce^{144}$  sorption in all three series was the highest in the residual biomass, next highest in the

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Distribution of the ...

S/081/62/000/002/027/107  
B151/B108

ground, third highest in the plants, and lowest in the water. The accumulation coefficient (ratio of activity of 1g of the component to the activity of 1g of water) was highest in the normal series (pH 8.3 - 8.9), next highest in the acid series (pH 6.6 - 6.7), and lowest in the alkaline series (pH 8.7 - 9.3). The final activity of the water in the last spillway of the series, as a percentage of the initial activity, was in the acid medium 0.04, in the alkaline medium 0.5, and in the normal medium 0.8.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 146968-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(w)/ENP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD/HM  
 ACC NR: AT6024924 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2981/66/000/004/0152/0158

AUTHOR: Fridlyander, I. N.; Vlasova, T. A.; Skachkov, Yu. N.; Shirayeva, N. V.;  
 Surkova, Yu. I.; Gorokhova, T. A.; Ped', A. A.; Gur'yev, I. I.; Dzyubenko, M. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Weldability of high-strength alloys of the Al-Zn-Mg-Cu system

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zhareprochnyye i vysokoprochnyye splavy  
 (Heat resistant and high-strength alloys), 152-158

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum zinc alloy, aluminum alloy property, weldability / V96 aluminum  
 zinc alloy

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to study the weldability in the fusion welding  
 of V96 alloy, and also to determine whether the weldability of this alloy can be im-  
 proved by changing the chemical composition of the base metal and filler wire. Sheets  
 of V96 alloy 2.5 mm thick of the chemical composition 8.44% Zn, 2.72% Mg, 2.2% Cu,  
 0.06% Mn, 0.13% Zr, 0.29% Fe, and 0.13% Si were used in the experiments. In order to  
 decrease the tendency toward crystallization cracks, the welding should be carried out  
 with Al-Mg alloy fillers (of type AMg6). The content of the main alloying elements in  
 the base metal should be kept within the following limits: 6.5-7.5% Zn; 2.7-3.5% Mg;  
 1.6-2.0% Cu; 0.15-0.22% Zr. However, even then the tendency of V96-type alloys to  
 form cracks during welding remains higher than in commonly used alloys of the Al-Mg

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ACC NR: AT6024924

system (AMg3, AMg6). A considerable softening of the metal occurs in the heat-affected zone. The modulus of resistance of welded butt joints made by argon-arc welding is 0.5-0.6 of that of the base metal immediately after welding or after aging. Weld joints of V96-type alloys have a lower bending angle than those of other weldable aluminum alloys. The low plasticity of the joints may cause a low structural strength in welded structures. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

*m.d.*  
Card 2/2



L 04199-67 EWT(m)/EWF(w)/T/EWF(t)/ETI IJF(c) JD/WN/JG/WB

ACC NR: AP6028582

SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/008/0006/0011

AUTHOR: Spiridonov, V. B.; Vlasova, T. A.; Iordanskiy, V. H.

ORG: none

TITLE: An electron-microscopic study of the Al-Zn-Mg alloy system. [Delivered at the Seminar on Advanced Technology for Heat Treatment of Light Alloys, Leningrad, December 1963]

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 8, 1966, 6-11

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, zinc, magnesium, heat treatment, precipitation hardening, electron microscopy, phase structure, crystal lattice parameter, mechanical property, stress corrosion, grain boundary stability

ABSTRACT: An electron-microscopic study was made of the Al-Zn-Mg alloy system. Fifteen alloys were used having the following composition ranges: 3.25-4.90% Zn, 1.30-4.32% Mg, trace--0.65% Mn, trace--0.22% Fe, trace--0.10% Si, trace--0.12% Cr, trace--0.22% Zr, trace--0.05% Cu, and trace--0.17% Ag. Foils of 0.10-0.15 mm thickness were quenched in air or water from 450°C and aged at 20-275°C. The aging mechanism of the alloys were related to stress corrosion behavior. Electron micrographs of ATsM and V92 alloys showed G-P zones 30-50 Å in diameter after room temperature aging. Aging at 100°C for 100 hr (maximum strength condition) resulted in MgZn<sub>2</sub> formation on

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UDC: 669.15'72:620.187

L 04199-67

ACC NR: AP6028582

{111} matrix planes. Strain fields due to coherency were observed around the  $MgZn_2$  particles after aging at 130-140°C, while higher aging temperatures merely changed the dimensions of the  $MgZn_2$  particles. At 200-250°C,  $Al_2Mg_3Zn_3$  (T-phase) precipitated. Lattice parameters and plane spacings for the precipitates and mechanical properties for different aging conditions are presented. The relation between grain boundary precipitation and stress corrosion was established for these alloys. After quenching from 450°C and aging to different conditions, the relative amount of both grain boundary and adjacent boundary zone precipitation was obtained. Zones adjacent to grain boundaries were relatively free of precipitation and widened as a function of aging temperature, corresponding to an increase in grain boundary precipitation. Particle dimensions were 1500-2500 Å on grain boundaries, 1000-2000 Å on adjacent zones, and 250-400 Å within grains. Manganese and chromium did not affect the size or distribution of precipitates, although they improved the stress corrosion properties. The addition of 0.16-0.22% Zr resulted in a more uniform distribution and finer size of precipitate; the particle size did not exceed 250 Å. Titanium and scandium had the same effect as zirconium. The greatest structural changes were caused by copper and silver additions; particle size did not exceed 150 Å and the precipitate-free zone diminished to a width of 400-500 Å. Explanations based on increased vacancy concentrations as a result of alloying are presented. Two methods are recommended for decreasing the stress corrosion tendencies of these alloys: 1) decreasing the vacancy concentration before aging by lowering the cooling rate during quenching; or raising the

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L 04199-67

ACC NR: AP6028582

aging temperature but necessarily adding Cr, Mn, <sup>~</sup>Fe, <sup>~</sup>Si, Ti, or Zr; 2) raising the  
vacancy concentration for a more disperse and uniform structure by adding Zr, Ti, Sc,  
<sup>~</sup>Cu, or <sup>~</sup>Ag to increase the vacancy solubility. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 5 tables. 4

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUDM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

1/3 LC

TKACHENKO, G.V.; VLASOVA, T.A.

Biology of the peach flowering. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki  
no.4:133-135 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Rekomendovana botanicheskim sadom Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta im. I.I.Mechnikova.

VIAKOVA, T.A.; POPOVA, L.I. (MIRA 18:5)

Lakes of the Pechorskaya tundra floodplain. Iv. Koni fil. Geog.  
ob-va SSSR no.9:91-96 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

BRATTSEV, A.P.; VLASOVA, T.A.; POPOVA, E.I.; SOLOVKINA, L.N.

Deepwater lake Bol'shaya Gudyrya in the valley of the  
Pechora River; a limnological essay. Trudy Gidrobiol.  
ob-va 12:200-213 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Komi filial AN SSSR, Syktyvkar.  
(Bol'shaya Gudyrya, Lake--Limnology)

VLASOVA, T.A.

Distribution of radioactive cerium-44 in different components of  
a body of water with regard to the deactivation of water. Trudy  
Komi fil. AN SSSR no.9:48-52 '60. (MIRA 1511)  
(WATER...PURIFICATION) (CERIUM...ISOTOPES)

AUTHOR: Vlasova, T.I. SOV-69-58-4-4/18

TITLE: Investigation of the Foam Formation of Molasses (Izucheniye penoobrazovaniya melassy)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 4, pp 421-424 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Molasses is the principal raw material for yeast production. The aeration during yeast formation causes abundant foam formation which impedes aeration and does not permit use of the containers to their full capacity. The foam formation is therefore reduced by the addition of olein acid. In the article, an investigation is made on the substances in molasses which cause foaming during yeast production. A molasses solution was used containing 10 % of dry substance. Figure 2 shows the dependence of the foam stability on the ratio between air, water, and foaming agent. Under technological conditions (100 qu m of air per 1 qu m of molasses wort per hour) fermentation takes place outside the zone of maximal foam formation but the foam is most stable. The foaming agents in molasses are in declining order: caramel > colloidal acids > melanoidins > araban. Tables 1 and 2 show that the strongest foaming agents are caramels and colloidal acids, especially in combination. Melanoidins reduce the foaming ability in the presence of

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Investigation of the Foam Formation of Molasses

SOV-69-58-4-4/18

colloidal acids.

There are 2 graphs, 2 tables, and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya i zhivotno-vodstva zapadnykh rayonov USSR, L'vov (Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture and Cattle Raising of the Western Districts of the UkrSSR, L'vov)

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1956  
1. Carbohydrates--Chemical analysis

Card 2/2

I. 2587-66

SWT(4)/EED-1

AUTHOR: Vlasova, I. I.

Bi

frequency simulation devices

TOPIC TAGS: simulation, simulation device, pulse frequency simulation device, converter, compensating converter, converter accuracy, frequency analog converter

ABSTRACT: A high-accuracy frequency-analog converter is considered, which is capable of operating with a great degree of stability. An error estimation analysis is performed. The results of the analysis are compared with the results of the analysis of the operation of the converter.

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001860310019-2**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001860310019-2"**

VLASOVA, T. I.:

Vlasova, T. I.: "A study of foam formation and the struggle against it in the yeast industry." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Technological Inst of the Food Industry. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 27, 1956. Moscow. Pages 94-109; 111.

NEGREYEV, V.F.; KHANLAROVA, A.G.; MIR-BAGIROVA, Kh.G.; VLASOVA, T.Kh.

Study of protective coatings with a bituminous base. Trudy  
Gipromornefti no.1:82-102 '54. (MLRA 9:12)  
(Protective coatings)

SOV/137-57-6-10914

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 216 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Buzdakov, A. P., Vlasova, T. Kh., Krepkov, D. V., Shanina, T. M.

TITLE: The Corrosion of Iron in Sea Water (O korrozii chuguna v morskoy vode)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t po dobyche nefti, 1955, Nr 2, pp 414-419

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of tests of several grades of iron (I) subjected to the action of sea water (Caspian) for the purpose of checking their corrosion strength. In all 11 samples were tested. Corrosion strength is determined by difference in weight before and after the experiment. The experiments are conducted with total immersion in sea water and in the splash zone above the water. The following conclusions are drawn from the tests: Austenitic I of the Ni-resist type shows the highest corrosion strength (13-14 times as high as that of steel); followed by 0.41% Ni I, having 5 times the corrosion strength of steel. Next comes I with small additions of Cu and Al which is 2-3 times as resistant as steel. Inoculated I is 50% more corrosion-resistant in sea water than steel. On total immersion in sea water, ordinary gray I displays the same corrosion resistance as carbon steel.

Card 1/1

Yu. R.

S/030/61/000/001/012/017  
B105/B206

AUTHOR: ~~Vlasova, T. M.~~  
TITLE: Seminary for High-performance Grinding  
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, no. 1, 1961, 111-112

TEXT: The Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya (Commission for the Technology of Machine Building) at the Institut mashinovedeniya (Institute of Science of Machines) held a seminary from November 16 to 18, 1960, which dealt with high-performance grinding. V. I. Dikushin opened the Seminary and pointed out that the increase of productivity, quality and economy of grinding is closely linked with clarifying the mechanism and rules of the metal-grinding process, selecting suitable grinding tools and determining most favorable processing conditions. Ye. N. Maslov reported on the rules of high-performance grinding found by him, which start from the physical nature of the process. P. A. Rebinder studied the effect of adsorption-active means, lubricating liquids, on deformation and destruction of solid bodies with regard to metal machining. M. M. Khrushchov and M. A. Babichev studied the rules

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Seminary for High-performance ...

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B105/B206

of the wear intensity of grinding materials, derived by them from the correlation between the hardness of the grinding material granules and the ground material. The results of theoretical and experimental study, which are linked with investigating the mechanism of destruction during grinding, as well as of the physical characteristics and parameters of the process were dealt with in the further reports. The following problems were considered to be most important: investigation of the physical nature of grinding phenomena; comprehensive automation of grinding processes; accelerated production of grinding machines with programming control and grinding tools of high stability. The effect of cooling-lubricating liquids and other surface-active substances on the grinding process, as well as the development of new trends (vibration grinding, electro-grinding, diamond grinding) must be studied, as well as the grinding methods for nonmetallic materials (plastics, ceramics and materials of the semiconductor technology).

Card 2/2



VLASOVA, T.M.

The second conference on precision, interchangeability and technical  
measurements in the manufacture of machinery. Standartizatsiia 26  
no.5:57-60 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Machinery industry)

L 16797-63

EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFPTC/ASD Pf-4 JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3005799

S/0128/63/000/008/0043/0047

112  
67

AUTHOR: Levi, L. I.; Get'man, A. A.; Vlasova, T. M.

TITLE: Gases in cast metal [Reports presented at an all-Union conference on problems of interaction of gases with metals and alloys, held in February 1963]

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1963, 43-47

TOPIC TAGS: steel melting, vacuum steel melting, electroslog melting, electromagnetic stirring, vacuum degassing, manganese steel, chromium alloy, aluminum alloy, steel casting, titanium casting, hydrogen behavior, nitrogen behavior, nitrogen effect, porosity, inert gas effect, salt effect, filtration

ABSTRACT: An all-Union conference on problems of interaction of gases with metals and alloys was held in February 1963. About 60 reports were presented and discussed at the conference, attended by 300 representatives of 150 scientific organizations of the USSR. N. M. Chuyko, Yu. P. Galitskiy, V. B. Rutkovskiy, A. P. Perevyazko, E. S. Señchilov, and E. D. Samoylenko reported on the behavior of

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ACCESSION NR: AP3005799

hydrogen and nitrogen in acid and basic electric furnaces, and K. N. Ivanov, on melting steel with low hydrogen content in arc furnaces. V. P. Karasev and P. Ya. Ageyev discussed behavior of gases during the treatment of metal with solid sorbents such as slags and emphasized that they markedly reduce the hydrogen content. M. F. Galkin, Yu. A. Yevstratov, M. M. Zakharov, and A. V. Kuzin spoke of the elimination of underskin porosity in austenitic steel castings by addition of magnesite shortly before tapping, tapping at 1700—1730C, and addition of titanium in the ladle. Yu. A. Klyachko and I. V. Tulepova discussed the effect of vacuum-arc melting and electroslag melting on the gas content in steel and pointed out that both methods reduce the hydrogen and oxygen content, promote the dispersion of nonmetallic inclusions, and change their chemical composition. N. M. Chuyko, A. T. Perevyazko, V. B. Rutkovskiy, R. Ye. Danichek, and Yu. V. Lagunov dealt in their report with vacuum degassing of steel. The best results were obtained in vacuum stream degassing and by blowing a stream of an inert gas through metal in a ladle in vacuum. The report of A. I. Pakhomov and A. N. Sokolov discussed

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ACCESSION NR: AP3005799

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the effect of electromagnetic stirring on gas content. Yu. A. Nekhendzi, N. G. Girshovich, K. P. Lebedev, and I. V. Gruzny\*kh analyzed the effect of gases on the shrinkage of alloys. V. I. Vlasov and Ye. F. Komolova discussed the effect of nitrogen on properties of manganese steel, and pointed out that nitrogen in high-manganese steel increases wear resistance and strength. The report of V. G. Korotkov analyzed the combined effect of salts, inert gases, vacuum, and filtration on aluminum alloys. G. F. Balandin, E. Ch. Gini, Yu. P. Matveyko, Ye. A. Sokolov, Yu. A. Stepanov, and Yu. P. Yakovlev discussed gas-induced defects in large thin-walled castings. E. Ya. Kukkonen, G. A. Kaplunovskiy, A. A. Demidova, O. N. Magnitskiy, and B. B. Gulyayev reported on porosity formation in titanium castings. Fused magnesite molds vacuum fired at high temperature, use of pressure in casting, and centrifugal casting all reduce the gas porosity in titanium castings.

27

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 3/43

LEVI, L.I.; GET'MAN, A.A.; VLASOVA, T.M.

Gases in cast metals. Lit. proizv. no.8:43-47 Ag '63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

VLASOVA, T.M.

Ninth conference on the theory of foundry processes. (Izv. AN SSSR.

Otd. tekhn. nauk. (Met. i gor. delo no.3:190-191 My-Je '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Founding—Congresses)

DANILOV, G.Ye.; VLASOVA, T.N., studentka; PIROGOVA, Ye.I., studentka;  
POPENOVA, R.A., studentka

Importance of the original functional state of the central  
nervous system in the change of the intraocular pressure during  
chronic painful irritation. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 21:44-47 '64.  
(MIRA 1961)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - dotsent A.P.Vereshchagin)  
Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LARIONOVA, T.A., dotsent (Irkutsk); VLASOVA, T.P., vrach (Bodaybo)

Medical service for the workers of Bodaybo; on the 50th  
anniversary of the Lena events. Sov.zdrav. 21 no.12:6-9 '62.  
(MIRA 15:12)  
(BODAYBO--LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES--MEDICAL CARE)



VLASOVA, Tat'yana; DAVYDOVA, Marina Ivanovna; MONIN, Sergey Aleksandrovich; FISHCHEVA, T.V., red.; PASHCHENKO, O.V., red. kart; PODOL'SKAYA, M.Ya., red. kart; PAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Practical studies in the physical geography of the parts of the world] Prakticheskie raboty po fizicheskoi geografii chastei sveta; posobie dlia studentov pedagogicheskikh institutov. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1962. 158 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Dotsenty kafedry fizicheskogo stranovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni V.I.Lenina (for Vlasova, Davydova, Monin).

(Physical geography)

VLASOVA, Tat'yana Vladimirovna; SMIRNOVA, N.P., red.; FISHCHEVA, T.V., red.; CHUVALDIN, A.M., red. kart; PODOL'SKAYA, M.Ya., red. kart; KOZLOVSKAYA, M.D., tekhn. red.

[Physical geography of areas of the world; textbook for the students of pedagogical institutes] Fizicheskaja geografiia chastei sveta; posobie dlia studentov pedagogicheskikh institutov. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1961. 586 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Physical geography)

VLASOVA, Tat'yana Vladimirovna

[Physical geography] Fizicheskaia geografiia chastei sveta;  
posobie dlia studentov pedagogicheskikh institutov. Moskva,  
Uchpedgiz, 1961. 586 p. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Physical geography)

SHABALIN, V.I.; VLASOVA, T.V.

Strengthening of a metal surface during mechanical polishing.  
Zav.lab. 28 no.11:1375 '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Steel, Stainless--Testing) (Grinding and polishing)

VLAGOVA, T. V. Cand. Geograph. Sci.

Dissertation : "Physicogeographical Characteristics of Hungary." Moscow Order of Lenin State U. inani M. V. Lomonosov, 23 May 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, May 1947 (Project #17036)

S/032/62/028/011/013/015  
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Shabalin, V. I., and Vlasova, T. V.

TITLE: Cold-hardening of metal surfaces during mechanical polishing.

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 11, 1962, 1375

TEXT: The thickness of layers cold-hardened during mechanical grinding and polishing was determined on 30XГCHA (30KhGSNA) steel hardened and drawn at 200°C, on 30XГCA (30KhGSA) steel hardened and drawn at 540°C, on EI654 (EI654) steel in condition of delivery, and on annealed Armco iron. The specimens were prepared in the same way as metallographic samples and their microhardness was determined. Successive layers of 5 - 10 $\mu$  thickness were then removed by electrolytic polishing and the microhardness was measured each time. The thickness of the cold-hardened layers attained 60 $\mu$  (Table). There are 1 figure and 1 table. ✓

Card 1/2

Cold-hardening of metal surfaces...

S/032/62/028/011/013/015  
B104/B102

Table. Thicknesses of cold-hardened surface layers.

Legend: (1) material; (2) thickness of cold-hardened layer; (3) percentage of hardening, referred to hardness of basic material.

(1)	(2)	(3)
30XГCНА-	15-20	14,5
30XГCА	25-30	10,5
ЭИ654	40	41,0
Железо армко	50-60	58,3

Card 2/2

VLASOVA, T.V., dots.; MONAKHOVA, V.I., dots.; MONIN, S.A., dots.;  
SHARETS, D.S., dots; KREYS, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Programs of pedagogical institutes; physical geography of areas  
of the world] Programmy pedagogicheskikh institutov; fizicheskaya  
geografiya chastei sveta. [Moskva] Uchpedgiz, 1957. 23 p.

(MIRA 11:3)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye vysshikh i  
srednikh pedagogicheskikh uchebnykh zavedenii.

(Physical geography--Study and teaching)



VLASOVA, T.V.

Division of Hungary into physical geographical areas. Trudy  
Inst.geog. no.59:175-199 '54. (MIRA 8:5)  
(Hungary--Physical geography) (Physical geography--  
Hungary)

TERENT'YEV, A.B.; OBTEMERANSKAYA, S.I.; BUZLANOVA, M.M.; VLASOVA, T.Ye.

Determination of carboxylic acid anhydrides by means of hexamethylenimine and piperidine. Vest. Mosk un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.4:71-73  
Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.  
(Anhydrides) (Hexamethylenimine) (Piperidine)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; OBTEMPERANSKAYA, S.I.; BUZLANOVA, M.M.; VLASOVA, T.Ye.

Use of hexamethylenimine in the quantitative determination of  
carboxyl and sulfonyl halides. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.7:900-  
902 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Lomonosov Moscow State University.  
(Halides) (Anhydrides) (Hexamethylenimine)

VLASOVA, V. A.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons

ii

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Bibl., No 8, 1958, No 54691

Authors : Tsuberbiller, E. A.; Vlasova, V. A.

Inst : Central Institute for Forecasts

Title : Agrometeorological Substantiation of Technical Agronomy Methods for Raising Potato Crops in the Neighborhood of Moscow.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta prognozov, 1957, vyp. 53, 20-42.

Abstract : Experiments conducted in the years from 1952 to 1955 on various soil varieties under conditions prevailing in the Moscow Oblast have yielded the following data: steady high accretion of potato tubers (4 to 5 t/h in a five-day week) in sandy soils can be obtained provided that the reserves of productive moisture in the plowing strata do not drop below 20 mm, below 50 mm in the half-meter strata, and below 70 mm

Card 1/3

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34691

in the one-meter strata; the fluctuation of soil temperature at a depth of 10 cm does not exceed 14 to 19°C, the average daily atmospheric temperature does not exceed 14 to 18°C, and the relative humidity of the air during 13 hours remain between 55 to 75%. Such conditions can be produced in arid weather around Moscow by means of frequent sprinklings, keeping irrigation to small, regular quantities (20 - 25 mm) for periods of 3 to 5 days in arid weather. Periods of irrigation are to be determined in accordance with the evaporimeter coefficient, proposed by A. A. Skvortsov which stipulates as evaporimeter coefficient:  
 $K_e = I_f / I_{st}$ , where  $I_f$  stands for the effective

Card 2/3

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons.

ii

Abs Jour : Bot Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34691

evaporation in a given field, and 1st stands for the evaporation from a specific water surface postulated as standard. In accordance with this formula, the amount of  $K_0$  during day hours should not drop below 1.5. The bibliography contains 10 titles. -- G. M. Chernov.

Card 3/3

VLASOVA, V.A.

Characteristics of agroclimological conditions for potato tuberization in the northern regions of the European territory of the U.S.S.R.  
Trudy TSIP no.1453178-185 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

V L / 1 5 G V / 1 5 / 1 1  
TSUBERBILIER, Ye. A.; VLASOVA, Y. A.

Methodology of agricultural and meteorological cultivation  
practices in potato growing around Moscow. Trudy TSIP no. 53:  
20-42 '57. (MIRA 10:8)  
(Meteorology, Agricultural) (Moscow Province--Potatoes)



VLASOVA, V.A.

Jan 1947

USSR/Engineering  
Machinery-Construction  
Castings

"Production of Large Casts from Modified Pig in Heavy Machine Production," M.I. Yakhnenko, V.R. Val'dman, V.A. Vlasova, Engineers, 7½ pp

"Vest Mashinostroy" No 1

Briefly describe method developed and adopted by the Novo-Kramatorskiy works, where various modifiers added to molten pig intended for casting parts for heavy machinery. Authors note that it is important to add the modifiers in chunk form, dimensions of which are determined by temperature of metal and weight of intended cast. Engineers Ya. L. Esterson, Ye. S. Shul'gin, and L.S. Yashin aided greatly in experimental part of the work. Research continues.

PA 50T37

L 18413-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T JW/RM  
ACC NR: AP6003426 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/001/0146/0152

AUTHORS: Smirnova, O. V.; Kolesnikov, G. S.; Vlasova, V. A.; Nadir, R. K. 37 B

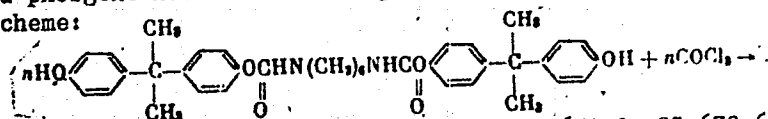
ORG: Moscow Institute of Chemical Engineering im. D. I. Mendeleev (Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Synthesis and investigation of the properties of polyurethane carbonate based on 4-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)isopropyl]-phenyl ester of hexamethylene dicarbamic acid and phosgene 7

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 146-152

TOPIC TAGS: polyurethane, polycondensation, phosgene, polymer structure

ABSTRACT: The effect of reagent concentration, excess of alkali and phosgene, presence of emulsifiers, and number of phosgenations upon interphase suspension polycondensation of 4-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)isopropyl]-phenyl ester of hexamethylene dicarbamic acid and phosgene has been investigated. The basic reaction proceeds according to the scheme:

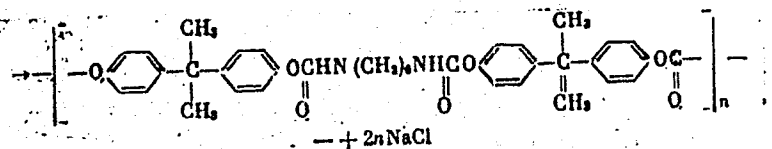


Card 1/2

UDC: 678.01:53+678.664+678.674 2

L 18418-66

ACC NR: AP6003426



yielding polyurethane carbonate (I). It was established that the highest values for reduced viscosity (0.42) and highest yield of I (40%) are obtained with the reagent concentration of 0.4 mole/l and at 40% excess of phosgene. Five phosgenations yielded 65% of I having  $\eta = 1.2$ . Its physical and chemical properties were determined. (I) was remarkably inert to alkaline hydrolysis and to organic solvents. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 5 figures, and 1 equation.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 04Mar65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 *pu*

VLASOVA, V. G.

6285. Vlasova, V. G. Razmery rassseyaniya energii v khode glikoliza.  
L., 1954. 15s. 20sm. (Akad. med. nauk SSSR. In-t eksperim meditsiny)  
100ekz. B. Ts. - /54-58170/

SO: Knizhamya Letopis' 1, 1955